

**The State Convention—Just as we feared.**  
Some months ago we foresaw a state of things which we did not desire to see realized, and which we would gladly have done something to avert. We did take the liberty of begging our brethren of the press to avoid, as far as possible, partisanship for individuals as candidates for the nomination of the Democratic party for the office of Governor of North Carolina, at least until the time for making that nomination should be close at hand, when these mere expressions of preference could pass simply as such, without having time to engender discussions, out of which jealousies or excitements might arise; and, from the nature of things, most probably would arise.

A good number of our Democratic contemporaries entertained the same notions on this subject that we entertained and expressed—did not, for, and, at least, claim no right to take them to task for following their own impulses, or obeying the dictates of their own judgments. We only regret to find that the very state of things we deprecated, and would gladly have seen avoided, is likely to arise, if it has not already arisen, and that some of our contemporaries appear to have a more realizing knowledge of the existence and claims of their particular favorites for the nomination than they have of the existence and claims of over fifty thousand Democratic voters who have their homes in North Carolina. We see our friend of the *Goldboro Tribune* taking the *Elizabeth City Pioneer* to task because the latter paper prefers Judge Ellis to Mr. Holden. Surely the *Pioneer* has a right to do so if it please—the same unquestionable right that the *Tribune* has to prefer Mr. Holden to Judge Ellis. It is for the Charlotte Convention to decide that matter. We feel assured that our respected contemporaries intend to support the nominee in good faith whether their preferences are consulted or not.—The *Tribune* will give Judge Ellis a hearty support if he is selected; the *Pioneer* will do all it can for Mr. Holden if he is selected—both papers will do their best for the nominee should neither of these gentlemen be called to that position. And, we take it and give it too, as our opinion that neither can be benefited by the preliminary landings of indiscreet friends. Lookers on are said to see most of the game and will hardly care to be made pawns of, to be jumped about or swapped off. North Carolina, among her fifty or sixty thousand Democratic voters has more than one or two men, but the Democratic party can choose but one person as its nominee for Governor. As its nominees—the exponent, for the time being, of its principles, whose success will be its success, the party will give to the person selected its fullest support; but this must not be confounded with merely personal man-worship. Plenty of other men in the party would equally deserve and receive this support, if called upon to occupy the same position. The Democratic party is now as strong or stronger than ever it was—all good Democrats have learned from the experience of the very recent past, the lesson that safety is only to be found in more rigid adherence to the established principles and usages of the party, and less reliance upon the *dicta* of mere individuals, no matter how trusted. Men are but men, and, as such, must be more or less swayed by their personal feelings or aspirations, but a party like the Democracy of North Carolina must be composed of so vast a preponderance of those who have no private aspirations to gratify—no ends to seek but the good of their Country, their State and their party that its course may be far more safely followed—its decision far more readily obeyed than the course or the preferences of any individuals, no matter how prominent. And we must confess that we have no sort of affection for this thing of cut-and-dried arrangements, like that hinted at by the *Tribune*, when it speaks of the getting out of Gov. Briggs, who, the *Tribune* says was written to months before-hand, &c. We go for a free Convention or none. The nominee of the Convention we shall support. If the people in their primary meetings choose to express preferences, we can have nothing to say, for their votes must elect the next Governor. Nor, save as a matter of policy can we have a word to say against any expression from any quarter. We only think, as things stand, that such expressions may do harm—they are already engendering controversies.

Since we have spoken about the fifty or sixty thousand Democratic voters of the State, we think it as good a time as any to speak also of the mode of voting in Convention. A Democratic candidate for Governor expects to be elected by the Democratic voters of the State at large—by the fifty to sixty thousand votes which they can poll for him. Every man's reason will say at once that since they must elect the candidate, they ought also to say who that candidate shall be, and this can only be fairly done by each county casting in Convention the number of Democratic voters which it can cast at the polls. Any other mode of voting is manifestly unequal. Take the plan of voting which has prevailed. New Hanover polls fifteen hundred Democratic votes—Guilford about one-third that number, and yet under the system which has prevailed, New Hanover would cast two votes while Guilford would cast three, thus giving to each Democrat in Guilford four times the weight in choosing the Candidate, that each Democrat in New Hanover would possess. What we propose is that the same system of voting shall be adopted at the State Convention which has been found to work well at District Conventions, namely—that the delegates from each county shall be entitled to cast the same number of votes for the Candidate for Governor that the county cast for Governor Bragg at the election in August 1856. This principle is so evidently fair and reasonable, that we anticipate no objection being made to its adoption.

**OHIO.**—We recollect that Ohio was one of the new States over whose immense profits from public works, built by land donations, Mr. McKee grew so eloquent in the course of his speech in the Court House of this place. Now, all the lands that Ohio got for public works, were given to assist in the making of canals—she got none for railroads. Well, now, what is the position of things in Ohio. Last year the canals of Ohio did not pay the actual expenses of working them, by \$62,255 56, and when the State had paid the interest on money borrowed for the construction of these canals, she was out of pocket the nice little sum of \$821,945. So much for these canals, built in part by grants of public lands. Now for the railroads, for which no lands were granted. Ohio stands first in the number of miles of railroad within her borders, being some forty miles in advance of Pennsylvania, which comes next; and upon the whole, her railroads are successful, affording a fair illustration of the relative effects of depending upon others and upon herself.

**DEATH OF JUDGE KANE.**—Hon. John K. Kane, Judge of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, died at his residence, in Philadelphia, on Sunday last, in the sixty-third year of his age. Notwithstanding the high position of Judge Kane as a politician and a jurist, we question if he will not be better known as the father of Dr. E. K. Kane, the Arctic Explorer. The Judge was an accomplished scholar, a member of various literary and scientific societies, a clever gentleman, a good lawyer and an able judge.—More than once prior to the "Dred Scott" decision, he had affirmed principles identical with those endorsed by the Supreme Court in that memorable case. His course as a judge was therefore assailed by the Republicans, who could not swerve him from the line he had adopted.

**The News and Topics of the Day.**  
We are forced to the conclusion that our readers are tired of Kansas, and we know that we are, and yet our Washington City contemporaries are filled with Kansas. Does any one expect that we should talk Kansas? No. Then what of politics can we talk? Nothing new.—Nothing but the old story—the thirty-times-told tale. Kansas will come in we presume. It might go to the deuce for us. If a very few decent men were out of it we should not much care if Kansas and all it contains were to "drap in" some fine morning, leaving a clear and lucid lake in its place—we don't want a Dead Sea, we want a new Superior, superior to the old one.

There is always trouble with Mexico. There always will be trouble with Mexico. Even if we took the whole of Mexico, our trouble would be only begun. The latest trouble arises out of the recent revolution by which Comforn has been driven out and Zuloaga placed in power as President or dictator of Mexico, it being commonly supposed that Zuloaga is but the forerunner of Santa Anna. However that may be, the Zuloaga government is that which at present is in power in Mexico, and it has been recognised by Mr. Forsyth, the American Minister, and by the other members of the diplomatic corps.

One of the first movements of the new government was to issue a decree restoring to the clergy the property of the church, which had been confiscated last year. When the sale of this confiscated property took place last year, a number of our citizens purchased portions of it, said to amount to the value of several millions. As the confiscation and sale were made by a government of Mexico, both *de jure* and *de facto*, their act is binding on their successors, and our citizens assert that they will have a good claim, in case the property they paid for should be taken from them by this or any subsequent government. This will, of course, involve our government to assert the rights and claims of its citizens.

Our English friends are rejoiced to know that the Leviathan is afloat at last, without hurting anybody. We don't know when she will get out to Portland, nor how often she may come to that place. Not often, we think. The great doings of yesterday were done at Richmond. The sayings of the day were to consist of a welcoming speech by Gov. Wise; an opening one by John R. Thompson, Esq., editor of the *Literary Messenger*; an oration by Hon. R. M. T. Hunter; a Masonic Address by Past Grand Master, Robert G. Scott, and a Terminal Ode by James Barron Hope, Esq.

Among the guests present, we notice the names of Senator Hunter, of Virginia, James Barron Hope, Wm. L. Yancy, of Alabama, and the Governors of New Jersey and Connecticut, Hon. Edward Everett, Hon. John B. Floyd, Secretary of War, General Winfield Scott, Senator J. M. Mason, Wm. C. Rives, and some of the Washington family, including the one that asks a quarter of a million for Mount Vernon.

Mrs. Crawford, the widow of the lamented artist is present as the guest of the State; she is accompanied by her two eldest daughters. It is right that an honored place should be assigned to her.

On Saturday, General Scott was received by both Houses of the Virginia Legislature, and made a very feeling and eloquent response to the welcoming address of Lieut. Governor Jackson.

The National Capital is quite belligerent in its tone. Hon. J. B. Clay and Gen. Cullom, of Tennessee, late Clerk of the House, are said to be up for a fight. They squabbled at the hotel table and Cullom struck Clay.

Then again, Gen. Harney and Col. Sumner are on unpleasant terms. Sumner thinking himself insulted by Harney, sent him a polite invitation to meet him outside of the district. Harney sent the note to the Secretary of War, and informed Sumner that he would make it a matter for official investigation.

Lieut. Rhind or Ex-Lieut. Rhind, formerly of the Navy, challenged Commander Boutwell, and his challenge being refused, affixed a placard to a tree in front of the Navy Department affirming Boutwell to be no gentleman. There are a few more of the same sort left, but they will keep without much trouble.

**Washington's Birth-Day.**  
This being the anniversary of the birth-day of Washington, all our military companies are out on parade, and our streets present a very lively appearance.

We are pleased to see the revival of the military spirit evidenced by the full ranks of all the companies on this occasion. The German Volunteers and the Wilmington Light Infantry make their first turn-out under their new officers—the former commanded by Captain Cornelson, and the latter by Captain Hall. The Rifle Cadets, under Captain Blaney, are also out, and make a very good appearance indeed. We rather think there has been a feeling of friendly emulation, a generous rivalry between the "Volunteers" and the "Light Infantry," as to which company should turn out the largest number of bayonets to-day, and this has resulted beneficially to both, the "German Volunteers" being slightly ahead in the race this time, and the "Light Infantry," being determined not to be outdone, will make a bigger effort to carry the day next time, and so keep the "Germans" stirred up, while the "Germans" will keep them alive. Both companies look well and perform well.

The militia companies are also out. Their object is to not look well, and few who turn out at a militia muster seem to realize that they are truly serving and defending their country—that they are discharging the first duties imposed upon them by patriotism, and preparing themselves for heroic deeds and martial fame.—It is a fact, they do not.

The uniformed and uniformed militia of the regiment have gone out to Greenfield, we believe, for drill and target practice, under the command of Col. Cantwell. They make really a formidable column, and there is much real bone, sinew and patriotism in the ranks of those who make little pretensions to military display.

**Daily Journal, 22d inst.**  
**DR. DEEMS' LECTURE.**—Owing to the extreme inclemency of the weather, we supposed that Dr. Deems' Lecture would have been deferred, but learn that spite of this circumstance, so many persons were in attendance that it was deemed best to proceed with it. The subject was on the difficulties of self-culture. We regret exceedingly the misapprehension that detained us from being in attendance, as we anticipated a rich intellectual treat judging from the lectures that we did have the pleasure of hearing the Dr. deliver in the Front Street Methodist Episcopal Church. We do not remember having ever been more highly gratified than on the occasion to which we refer, and we really envy those who were present at the Court House last night. We know that they were richly repaid for their attendance.

**Constables' Election.**  
Two Constables were elected yesterday in each of the divisions of the town of Wilmington. In the Upper Division Messrs. J. Uley and L. M. Williams were re-elected without opposition. In the Lower Division, Messrs. John Gafford and W. L. Callais were elected. The vote stood as follows: Gafford, 111; Callais, 81; Savage, 60; Hawkins, 44.

**Daily Journal, 23d inst.**  
**ORATION.**—We noticed this forenoon at the market corner, quite a crowd gathered round a young man who was soaping the crowd—at any rate, he was selling them soap, and making them quite an oration on matters and things in general. He went in for distribution of soap—for an equivalent. A genuine distribution orator.

**DR. DEEMS' LECTURE.**—We are indebted to Hon. Asa Biggs, of the Senate, and Hon. Warren Winslow, of the House, for many favours and attentions in the shape of valuable and interesting public documents. We should have sooner acknowledged these courtesies, which we have never failed to appreciate.

**Senator Reid.**  
We regret to learn that Hon. David S. Reid, one of the Senators from this State, is still detained at Richmond by continued illness. Mr. Reid has been in Richmond ever since he reached that point on his return to Washington city after the Christmas vacation. We think his complaint is Pneumonia, from which he had at one time so far recovered as to be in hopes of soon re-occupying his seat in the Senate. But he sustained a relapse, and his situation has since been quite precarious. We trust that he may soon be convalescent, for few men have warmer friends, and few deserve them better than Gov. Reid.

The difficulty between Messrs. Clay and Cullom did not appear to be adjusted or adjustable at the date of the latest advices from Washington. Indeed, it was generally supposed that they were to fight with rifles.—Yesterday was named as the time. It would seem that the difficulty occurred in the bar room at Brown's Hotel in the City of Washington. Clay was standing in the hall, talking with some gentlemen, when Cullom approached, and a conversation sprang up between him and Clay. He remarked that he had known Clay's father, and expressed great veneration and respect for him. He then asked Clay to drink, which the latter declined, remarking that he had just drunk. Cullom then moved into the bar together, where Cullom reiterated his invitation and Clay his excuse. Cullom then poured himself out a glass and proposed as a toast, "The illustrious son of a degenerate son." Clay replied indignantly and Cullom struck him in the face.

**INQUEST.**—Coroner A. A. Hartsfield held an inquest this morning over the body of a negro boy named Robert, aged about 13 years, the property of O. G. Parsley, Esq. We learn that the boy was playing near the river at Hilton Mills on yesterday, when he fell overboard, and was drowned. Verdict of the jury was in accordance with above facts.

**Daily Journal, 22d inst.**  
We join with the Herald in commending the following communication to the earnest attention of our people at large. It ought not to be allowed to pass as the idle wind. It ought to be responded to—to be acted upon. It concerns us all—all, at least, who feel an interest in the character of our people—their usefulness to themselves and the community in which they live; for the boys of this year will be the men of a few years hence. The active working Wilmington of 1868 is now at school, or ought to be. At any rate, those who really desire to go, ought to have a chance to go—some place to go to—some opportunity for improvement.—But let the "appeal" speak for itself. Times are hard, but times will improve, while the wasted hours can never return again forever. Let every man who walks along the North side of Market street think of this, and leave his mite, smaller or larger, as his means may justify, at the store of Messrs. Brown & Anderson.

**Another Appeal.**  
An appeal has been lately made to our citizens, through the papers, in behalf of a Free School in the Southern part of the town, now several months in operation, to which response has been made, by way of contributions, to the amount of four dollars. It was stated in that appeal, that, in order to insure the continuance of the school, the Committee would require aid in the sum of about six hundred dollars—without which, as then intimated, it must inevitably be abandoned—discontinued; and a hundred or more pitiful children, who might otherwise, with the advantages of education and proper training, become useful and respectable members of society, would thereby be cruelly thrown beyond those happy influences which might save them from the temptations of idleness, ignorance, and all their concomitant vices.

This is a momentous subject, that warmly commends itself to the earnest consideration of the community—to every benevolent heart. A hundred outcast children, impudently suppliant that sustenance at our hands when they are old, he will not depart from it.—But when they are young, they are a solid moment of time, and when they are old, they are a solid moment of time, and when they are young, they are a solid moment of time, and when they are old, they are a solid moment of time.

It was in vain to attempt to paint the misery consequent upon the idle habits, neglected education. It is realized and breathed by every intelligent mind. The claims of poverty demand at our hands the education of the youth. We have no right to disregard that claim: we may not do it with impunity. Look at the condition of large masses of the people of our country—of every country on the face of the globe—unprincipled, reckless, selfish, blasphemous, rebellious desperadoes—all the fault of education, and want of correct early training. Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it.—But when they are young, they are a solid moment of time, and when they are old, they are a solid moment of time.

**Fire in Koonsville.**  
KNOXVILLE, N. C., February 24th, 1858.  
**Messrs. Editors:** At about half past 10 o'clock last night, the citizens of our quiet little town were suddenly aroused by the cry of "Fire," when the beautiful residence of Dr. C. W. Graham was seen to be in flames, when all efforts to extinguish them were fruitless, and in a very few minutes the whole building was in a blaze and entirely consumed. The most of his furniture was saved, but in such a condition as to be almost worthless. The Dr. and his family had just retired, and so rapid was the conflagration that they were only able to save a small portion of their clothing. For some time the dwelling of Col. John J. Whitehead was in imminent danger, and but for the providential change of the wind, it too would have been burned down. There was no insurance and the loss is not less than four thousand dollars. How the Dr. and his family were able to escape, we certainly do not know of an incendiary, as the fire, when first discovered, was inside of the house.

**For the Journal.**  
MR. EDITOR:—We beg leave to request, through your column, the attention of Dr. Deems lecture on "Self-Education." We do not ask this in behalf of the Self-Education Association, for we must confess, with gratitude, that in that cause the Dr. has done all that could reasonably be expected of him, but to our infinite regret, many of us were deprived the pleasure of hearing him, on the 22nd, by the inclement weather. We hope that should our request be complied with, he will be able to deliver his lecture on the 23rd, and that on the occasion the gentlemen will, by the strength of their numbers, show a disposition to defend themselves against your attack on their courage and constitution.  
Feb. 25, 1858. MANY LADIES.

**Vessel Ashore.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The schooner J. M. Houston from Wilmington, N. C., for Philadelphia, with naval stores, is ashore at S. Henlopen.

**"Amicably Adjusted."**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The seconds of Messrs. Clay and Cullom are both here this evening. It is the general impression the challenge is withdrawn and the matter in a fair way of adjustment.

**Due between Bell and Williams.**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—A duel occurred this morning between Messrs. Bell and Williams, near Bladensburg. The former fired first, and pierced with his bullet the hat of his antagonist. Williams fired into the ground. Friends interfered, and the difficulty was properly "adjusted."

**The New Jersey Legislature.**  
TRENTON, Feb. 18.—At a joint meeting of the Legislature the following officers were elected: B. M. Smith, State Treasurer; R. B. Stoll, State Prison Keeper; Henry Hilliard and Isaac Woolston, Directors of the Joint Stock Companies. All the officers are Democrats.

**Fire in St. Louis.**  
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—The Pacific Hotel, in this city, has been burnt. There were one hundred persons inside, of whom forty or fifty are missing.

**WARM BATHING.**—The warm bath is a grand remedy, and will cure the most virulent of diseases. A person who may be in fear of having received infection of any kind, as for instance, having visited a fever patient, should speedily plunge into a warm bath, suffer perspiration to ensue and then rub dry, dress severely to guard against cold, and finish off with a cup of strong tea by the fire. If the system has imbibed any infectious matter, it will certainly be removed by this process, if it be resorted to before the infection has time to spread over the system. And even if some time has since elapsed, a hot bath will be pretty sure to remove it.

**Democratic Meeting in Moore.**  
At a meeting of the Democrats of Moore County, held in the Court House in Carthage, on the 6th of February, 1858. On motion of Col. Jno. Morrison, Robert W. Goldston, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. P. Martin and Samuel E. Johnson, were requested to act as Secretaries. After the object of the meeting was explained by Col. Morrison, the chairman appointed the following persons viz:

Dr. John Shaw, W. D. Harrington, A. B. Wadsworth, John J. McIntosh, Arch. Ray, Angus Currie and Neil R. Currie, as a committee to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting, who having retired for a short time, reported through their chairman, Dr. John Shaw, the following resolutions, which being read were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Moore County, desire to be represented in the Convention to be held in Charlotte, on the 14th of April next, to nominate some suitable person as a candidate for Governor, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint fifty delegates to represent us in said Convention.

Resolved, That our confidence in the principles of the Democratic party as embodied in the Baltimore and Cincinnati platforms continues unabated, and that we cordially endorse President Buchanan's administration.

Resolved, That we are in favor of an economical administration of the General and State Governments, and hold all tariffs and taxation for protection unconstitutional, and that the public revenue of the United States ought to be applied to its constitutional objects, and not expended in extravagant schemes of internal improvement, enriching one portion of the Union at the expense of the other.

Resolved, That we fully approve of the re-administration of the Government of the State by his Excellency, Thos. Bragg, and that he is entitled to the gratitude of the people of the State for the faithful manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the nomination of John H. Moore, by his talents, patriotism and fidelity, to the best interest of the State merits the nomination of the convention, and we respectfully suggest his name to their consideration for the office of Governor of this State; yet, while expressing this preference, we pledge our hearty support to the nominee of the Convention.

In obedience to the 1st resolution the Chairman appointed the following delegates to wit:

Col. John Morrison, Dr. H. Turner, John J. Alston, Samuel Barrett, W. D. Harrington, Angus Currie, Jr., Thos. D. Williams, Clement Dowd, Wm. B. Fry, Dr. William Arnold, James Riddle, Dr. John McNeill, Daniel McDonald, Adam R. Wadsworth, Geo. W. Foshell, Neil K. McNeill, Geo. Wilcox, William Barlow, D. B. Currie, Hugh Black, Alex. McInver, Dr. John Shaw, Wm. P. Person, J. L. Bryant, Daniel M. McIntosh, Dr. Daniel Johnson, John B. Cole, Thos. Harrington, Arch'd A. Harrington, James Lett, Alford Oliver, Daniel Douglass, Duncan Buie, Col. A. A. F. Seawell, Arch'd Ray, John B. Graham, Thos. B. Shaw, Arch'd Buchanan, Hugh McDonald, Esq., Maj. Neil McLaughlin, Alex. McNeill, Esq., James M. Kennedy, Francis Morgan, K. Matheson, Esq., John P. Leach, Geo. Moore, Eli Smith, Esq., Robert Melton, Matthew Davis, W. D. McNeill, Capt. N. R. Brady, E. S. Cagle, Matthew G. Campbell, Isham Wallis.

On motion the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list.

On the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the *North Carolinian*, and other Democratic papers are requested to copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

**ROBT W. GOLDSTON, Chairman.**  
W. P. MARTIN, Secretaries.  
S. E. JOHNSON.

**A Case of Unexpected Recognition.**  
The following story, though short, is somewhat pithy, and it more convulsively captures the imagination of those who select servant girls out of a large crowd.

On Saturday, 23d ult., Mrs. Mary S. Rich, agent of the "Women's Protective Emigration Society," arrived at the western depot from New York, in charge of between seventy and eighty young women—twenty-five or thirty of whom were intended for this place. Early in the morning a man in this town, went to the depot and inquired for Mrs. Rich. The married man told Mrs. Rich that he wanted a girl to do housework. Mrs. Rich told the married man that she could supply him with a girl to do housework. Mrs. Rich asked the married man who he was. The married man satisfied Mrs. Rich that he was all right, and that the servant girl would be ready to go at any time.

When the young lady found her husband, and another somebody looked very pale when the married man found his first wife. When the young lady saw her husband enter the room.

"With wild surprise,  
As if to marble struck of sense,  
But, like dumb earth, and broken stones,  
Stare'd on each other, and looked deadly pale."

But when the young lady saw her husband was too much astonished to articulate a single sentence, she said, in tones of melting tenderness, "My dear what made you leave me five years ago? I don't know why you left, and why didn't you let me know you were living in such a beautiful place as Bloomington? If I had only known you were living here, I would have come long ago."

"Tradition says that at this stage of the game the married man 'adorned the meeting,' and that he made better time from the western depot than Colter did on the banks of the Yellowstone, when five hundred Blackfeet were after him."

We do not feel at liberty to publish, just at present, the sequel to the above interesting and powerfully written story; but if the plot ripens into events of extraordinary interest, we shall endeavor to impart all facts bearing upon the case to our readers.

**Bloomington Paragraph.**  
THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—There is an amusing French story, illustrative of the artificial canons of Parisian life, which describes a fortunate accident in the domestic arrangements of a husband and his wife.

The office apparatus of the gentleman gave way one morning. His valet was in despair, and could suggest no plan to remedy his misfortune. He resorted to tea. The master was so much affected by the catastrophe, that he dreamed the Chinese sufficiently at that hour, and, instead, wrote a hasty note to his wife to ask if she could, for that morning, make him a cup of coffee in her room. Madame replied, on tinted paper, that she would be charmed to do so, and they breakfasted together. So fresh and so fragrant did the breakfast prove that it lasted long into the afternoon. When the valet came to the door, he found a note to take a drive with Monsieur—that, returning, he accepted her invitation to dine—and, that, after dinner, they both visited the opera together, and sat through the play in his private box.

The sequel of such a day is of course. After such a series of public and private intimacies, but one course was open to the gentleman and his wife. That course they took, and to escape that observation of all Paris, the fascinated husband and his lovely wife eloped together the next morning.

We have been reminded of this thoroughly French story, by a transaction completely English which has just now been concluded, with equal good fortune, and the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Spurgeon's presence in calling together large multitudes of all classes of people in Surrey Gardens, by as simple an expedient as the preaching of that Gospel which was originally announced as glad tidings to all nations, attracted the attention even of the Bishop of London. The Bishop, hoping in a city of two million of souls, to find a "few more left," who were not accommodated in Mr. Spurgeon's audience of ten thousand, arranged to open his Exeter Hall for preaching, that Madame then consented to take a drive with Monsieur—that, returning, he accepted her invitation to dine—and, that, after dinner, they both visited the opera together, and sat through the play in his private box.

This was only the giving way of the coffee apparatus, however!

For the Bishop, indisposed to return to any half-way system, such as was suggested by another suggested, looked round the neighborhood to see if there were not other half accessible, and found one every way fitted for his purpose. In fact, if the traditions are well founded, it was for some such purpose it was designed.

Three thousand chairs have been ordered, and the Sunday services for the people are to be held by the Bishop in Westminster Abbey.

**From the Carolinian.**

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Resolved, That we are in favor of the nomination of John H. Moore, by his talents, patriotism and fidelity, to the best interest of the State merits the nomination of the convention, and we respectfully suggest his name to their consideration for the office of Governor of this State; yet, while expressing this preference, we pledge our hearty support to the nominee of the Convention.

In obedience to the 1st resolution the Chairman appointed the following delegates to wit:

Col. John Morrison, Dr. H. Turner, John J. Alston, Samuel Barrett, W. D. Harrington, Angus Currie, Jr., Thos. D. Williams, Clement Dowd, Wm. B. Fry, Dr. William Arnold, James Riddle, Dr. John McNeill, Daniel McDonald, Adam R. Wadsworth, Geo. W. Foshell, Neil K. McNeill, Geo. Wilcox, William Barlow, D. B. Currie, Hugh Black, Alex. McInver, Dr. John Shaw, Wm. P. Person, J. L. Bryant, Daniel M. McIntosh, Dr. Daniel Johnson, John B. Cole, Thos. Harrington, Arch'd A. Harrington, James Lett, Alford Oliver, Daniel Douglass, Duncan Buie, Col. A. A. F. Seawell, Arch'd Ray, John B. Graham, Thos. B. Shaw, Arch'd Buchanan, Hugh McDonald, Esq., Maj. Neil McLaughlin, Alex. McNeill, Esq., James M. Kennedy, Francis Morgan, K. Matheson, Esq., John P. Leach, Geo. Moore, Eli Smith, Esq., Robert Melton, Matthew Davis, W. D. McNeill, Capt. N. R. Brady, E. S. Cagle, Matthew G. Campbell, Isham Wallis.

On motion the Chairman and Secretaries were added to the list.

On the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the *North Carolinian*, and other Democratic papers are requested to copy.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

**ROBT W. GOLDSTON, Chairman.**  
W. P. MARTIN, Secretaries.  
S. E. JOHNSON.

**A Case of Unexpected Recognition.**  
The following story, though short, is somewhat pithy, and it more convulsively captures the imagination of those who select servant girls out of a large crowd.

On Saturday, 23d ult., Mrs. Mary S. Rich, agent of the "Women's Protective Emigration Society," arrived at the western depot from New York, in charge of between seventy and eighty young women—twenty-five or thirty of whom were intended for this place. Early in the morning a man in this town, went to the depot and inquired for Mrs. Rich. The married man told Mrs. Rich that he wanted a girl to do housework. Mrs. Rich told the married man that she could supply him with a girl to do housework. Mrs. Rich asked the married man who he was. The married man satisfied Mrs. Rich that he was all right, and that the servant girl would be ready to go at any time.

When the young lady found her husband, and another somebody looked very pale when the married man found his first wife. When the young lady saw her husband enter the room.

"With wild surprise,  
As if to marble struck of sense,  
But, like dumb earth, and broken stones,  
Stare'd on each other, and looked deadly pale."

But when the young lady saw her husband was too much astonished to articulate a single sentence, she said, in tones of melting tenderness, "My dear what made you leave me five years ago? I don't know why you left, and why didn't you let me know you were living in such a beautiful place as Bloomington? If I had only known you were living here, I would have come long ago."

"Tradition says that at this stage of the game the married man 'adorned the meeting,' and that he made better time from the western depot than Colter did on the banks of the Yellowstone, when five hundred Blackfeet were after him."

We do not feel at liberty to publish, just at present, the sequel to the above interesting and powerfully written story; but if the plot ripens into events of extraordinary interest, we shall endeavor to impart all facts bearing upon the case to our readers.

**Bloomington Paragraph.**  
THE RIGHT MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.—There is an amusing French story, illustrative of the artificial canons of Parisian life, which describes a fortunate accident in the domestic arrangements of a husband and his wife.

The office apparatus of the gentleman gave way one morning. His valet was in despair, and could suggest no plan to remedy his misfortune. He resorted to tea. The master was so much affected by the catastrophe, that he dreamed the Chinese sufficiently at that hour, and, instead, wrote a hasty note to his wife to ask if she could, for that morning, make him a cup of coffee in her room. Madame replied, on tinted paper, that she would be charmed to do so, and they breakfasted together. So fresh and so fragrant did the breakfast prove that it lasted long into the afternoon. When the valet came to the door, he found a note to take a drive with Monsieur—that, returning, he accepted her invitation to dine—and, that, after dinner, they both visited the opera together, and sat through the play in his private box.

The sequel of such a day is of course. After such a series of public and private intimacies, but one course was open to the gentleman and his wife. That course they took, and to escape that observation of all Paris, the fascinated husband and his lovely wife eloped together the next morning.

We have been reminded of this thoroughly French story, by a transaction completely English which has just now been concluded, with equal good fortune, and the satisfaction of all concerned. Mr. Spurgeon's presence in calling together large multitudes of all classes of people in Surrey Gardens, by as simple an expedient as the preaching of that Gospel which was originally announced as glad tidings to all nations, attracted the attention even of the Bishop of London. The Bishop, hoping in a city of two million of souls, to find a "few more left," who were not accommodated in Mr. Spurgeon's audience of ten thousand, arranged to open his Exeter Hall for preaching, that Madame then consented to take a drive with Monsieur—that, returning, he accepted her invitation to dine—and, that, after dinner, they both visited the opera together, and sat through the play in his private box.

This was only the giving way of the coffee apparatus, however!

For the Bishop